

## REJECTS GERMAN LABOR TREATY PLEA

Council of Four Decides Subject Is Ample Provided For in Compact.

### TEXT OF NOTES ISSUED

Three Latest Requests for Changes Referred to Subordinate Missions.

PARIS, May 15.—The three latest notes sent the allied and associated Powers by the German peace delegation were referred to-day to the Peace Conference commissions on economic reparations and German frontiers.

The Council of Four has declined to consider the note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German peace mission, relative to international labor legislation.

The note sent to the German delegation to-day, M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, says that the allied and associated governments are "of the opinion that the decisions given satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegates profess for social justice, and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

Clemenceau's Reply to Note.

The text of the reply sent by M. Clemenceau to the German note follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10 in regard to international labor legislation, together with a draft of an international agreement on labor law. The reply of the allied and associated governments is as follows:

"They take note of the declaration made by the German delegates that domestic peace and the advancement of mankind depend upon the adjustment of the labor question and they are convinced that such adjustment will be realized in the future, not in the past, as men's minds are freed from the fear of war, and industry is relieved of the burden of armaments which German militarism has imposed upon it.

"Part XIII of the draft of the conditions of peace provides a means by which such adjustments can be made and Section II of this part of the draft lays down the principles which will progressively guide the labor organization and the League of Nations. Article 427 indicates clearly that the enumeration of the principles set forth is not exhaustive. The purpose of the League of Nations is that it should promote the constant development of the international labor regime.

"The labor convention has been inserted in the treaty of peace, and Germany will, therefore, be called upon to sign it. In the future the rights of your country to participate in the labor organization will be secured, so soon as she is admitted into the League of Nations in accordance with Article I of the treaty.

"It has not been thought necessary to summon a labor conference at Versailles. The conclusions of a syndical conference at Bern, which are reproduced in the text of the international agreement on labor law referred to in the first paragraph of your letter of the 10th inst., had already been studied with the closest attention. Representatives of the German peace delegation have taken part in the preparation of the text of the international agreement on labor law, and it will be held under direct rules which provide for due effect being given to the competent authorities in the countries represented.

"The draft of the international agreement on labor law, prepared by the German Government, is deficient in that it makes no provision for the representation of labor at the international conference which is proposed. It is also inferior to the provisions submitted in Part XIII of the peace conditions in the following respects:

"(A) Five years is suggested as a maximum interval between conferences (Article VII). The peace conditions—(one year) (Article 389).

"(B) Each country has one vote. (Article VII). The peace conditions give a vote to each delegate, whether representing a government, employers or workers. (Article 390).

"(C) Resolutions are only binding if carried by a majority of four-fifths of the voting countries. (Article VII). The peace conditions provide that a majority of two-thirds only of the votes cast shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of a recommendation or the draft of a convention by the conference. (Article 403).

"The Allied and Associated Governments are, therefore, of the opinion that their decision gives satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegates pro-

poses for social justice, and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years. G. CLEMENCEAU.

### Text of the German Note.

The text of the German note which was forwarded on May 10 by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau follows:

"Versailles, May 10, 1919. 'The German peace delegation to His Excellency, the President of the Peace Conference:

"Sir: With reference to Articles 55 and 56 of the proposals for the establishment of a League of Nations submitted by us, we beg herewith to transmit the draft of an international agreement on labor law, prepared by the German Government.

"The German Government is of one mind with the Allied and Associated Governments in holding that the greatest attention must be given to labor questions. Domestic peace and the advancement of mankind depend vitally on the adjustment of this question. The demands for social justice repeatedly raised in this respect by the working classes of all nations are only partly realized in principle in Section XIII of the draft of peace conditions of the Allied and Associated Governments on the organization of labor. The sublime demands have, for the most part, been realized in Germany with the assistance of the working classes, as is generally acknowledged, in an exemplary manner. In order to carry these demands everywhere in the interests of mankind, the acceptance of the programme of the German delegation is at least necessary. We deem it requisite that all States should join in the agreement, even though not belonging to the League of Nations.

"In order to guarantee to the working classes, for whom the proposed improvements are intended, cooperation in the framing of these provisions, the German delegation is of the opinion that representatives of the Trade Union organizations of all the contracting Powers should be summoned to a conference at Versailles to discuss and take decision on international labor law before the peace negotiations are terminated.

"The proceedings of this conference should, in the opinion of the German delegation, be based on the resolutions of the International Trade Union Conference in Bern, February 5 to 9, 1919, and the programme for international labor legislation, addressed to the Peace Conference in Paris, which emanated from the decisions of the International Trade Union Conference in Leeds in 1916. At the request of the Trade Unions of Germany, we beg to enclose a copy of these resolutions, which have been adopted by the representatives of the Trade Union organizations of Denmark, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Hungary.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

"(Signed) BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

The international agreement on labor law prepared by the German Government, and forwarded to the Peace Conference in Paris, was prepared in the German Ministry of Labor some months ago and first published on May 1, 1919. It contains a number of proposals for labor legislation, a number of which were incorporated in the international labor charter issued by the syndical conference at Bern in February. Very slight provision, however, is made for the future continuation of the international labor legislation. Article VII, which contains the proposal for an international organization, speaks of an international conference which would meet at least once in five years. In it each Power would have one vote, and a four-fifths majority would be necessary before any resolutions would be binding upon its members. A commission charged with the technical oversight of the decrees of this conference is the only place where labor would have any direct representation and corresponds, with lesser powers, to the international labor council arranged for in the terms of the Allies.

The definite terms proposed at present include: Freedom of immigration and the right of immigrants to hold trade union privileges; the right of combination; social insurance; the eight-hour day and the weekly rest period; prohibition of night work; the fourteen-year age limit for child labor; provision for the education of young persons; the minimum wage; and the protection of women in industry and of workers in dangerous trades.

BERLIN, May 14.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, in communicating to the other members of the delegation the text of the three notes he sent to Premier Clemenceau, pointed out that the peace treaty in its present form could not be accepted and could not be signed because it was impossible to fulfill its terms.

Despatches from Versailles reporting the Count's action and that he told the German delegation that it would sign nothing it was not intended to fulfill. The delegation, he continued, would endeavor to improve the treaty and make its signing possible.

## 'WE WON'T SIGN' IS THE GERMAN'S CRY

Continued from First Page.

terms "as drafted" will not be accepted by the present coalition Socialist-Democratic-Centrist Cabinet. Behind this determination, as it developed, the National Assembly stood almost unanimously. At the same time Herr Scheidemann announced that the Government had endeavored to achieve the goal of peace through negotiations.

His declaration that the results of these negotiations were "unacceptable" was the climax of a carefully prepared speech. It was the signal for an outburst of cheers and a demonstration of something like real enthusiasm, which for a few moments recalled the ecstasies witnessed in the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, when the then Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made his first war address.

Slowly all in the assembly rose to their feet. Spectators and auditors in the three galleries followed, while shouts of "Bravo!" and demonstrations of handclapping swept the house. Scheidemann succeeded in evoking one genuine outburst of emotion during the long five hour session when he characterized the terms of the peace treaty as "unfulfillable, unendurable and unacceptable."

This was the dominant triple note of criticism sounded by the Assembly, but was always qualified by a reference to "conditions as now drafted."

The leaders of the six parties in their speeches upheld the keynote sounded by Scheidemann.

**Socialists Stand a Surprise.**

The surprise of the session was the attitude of Herr Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists. It was announced by Freiheit, the official organ of the party, that at a meeting of the party leaders Sunday night it had been resolved to protest against the "enervating terms."

The publication nevertheless called for the signing of the treaty in the hope that an uprising of the proletariat in other countries might help bring about a revision.

It was expected that Herr Haase would voice this resolution. Instead he cleverly sidestepped the vital issue, agreed that the terms were impossible, unendurable and unacceptable, but argued that as his was the only party that had protested against the war at the start, against its conduct and prolongation, which other parties did not, the Independent Socialists therefore declined to accept the responsibility of making peace. His argument was:

"You helped start, conduct and prolong the war. Now accept the responsibility also for making peace."

This challenge he hurled repeatedly at the three parties forming the Government. Herr Haase could not forego interjecting party politics into the issue and called the attention of the majority Government repeatedly to the fact that it had declared a state of siege in Leipzig and occupied the city with troops. Wherefore he was called to order and brought back to the subject under discussion.

A study of the deliberation of the Assembly gave the impression of a determination not to accept the peace terms in their present form if supported by the country in anything like the same degree of unanimity. Therefore a test between the advocates of peace based on partial revision of the existing terms or no immediate peace at all seems to be inevitable.

The sudden switch in the Independent Socialist ranks and the failure of the Radicals to go on record in the Assembly for a peace at any price, as was expected, are attributed to

defections within the party's own ranks, largely from the labor element, influenced by the picture of "industrial slavery" which is being held before it as the result of the existing terms are signed.

The momentous session of the Assembly was convened in the new University of Berlin, which was formerly the royal library. The Reichstag Building is still unsanitary from the tenancy of soldiers since last November.

The meeting of the Assembly on such an important issue evoked little interest on the part of the public compared with what a similar situation might effect at home. Only a fringe of curiosity seekers collected in front of the building and a detachment of police and a small detail of Noske troops had nothing to do. The Assembly convened in the room where the former Kaiser often listened to American exchange professors.

The members appeared all attired in black, and with whole rows of bald pates glistening against the dark background gave an almost grotesque effect, as viewed from the gallery where the correspondents sat. The sombre and funeral character of the picture was heightened by the white, gray and brown pillars in the chamber.

The members of the Assembly could not shut out from their minds the brilliant picture some of them had witnessed on August 4, 1914—the opening chapter of the war—when the Kaiser, surrounded by his Generals, Admirals and statesmen in dazzling uniforms, with glittering decorations and waving plumes, opened the first war session of the Reichstag in the marble hall of the Imperial Palace two blocks away.

This was the beginning of the closing chapter and it began like a funeral for Germany. Instead of the stalwart Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the then Chancellor, brilliant in the uniform of a General of the Imperial German Army, was the typesetter Scheidemann. In place of the war chiefs Moltke and Falkenhayn was Noske the woodworker, civilian commander of the new Germany's troops. Above the Speaker's desk was a large mural painting of the philosopher Fichte teaching the German people.

**Recalls the Old Glory.**

Prof. Kahl, welcoming the Assembly in the name of the rector of the university, called attention to the fact that in the same hall representatives of the entire civilized world, including America, Russia, Italy and France, the latter represented by President Poincaré, had in 1910 celebrated the centenary of the University of Berlin and had paid tribute to the German people, the German spirit and German teachings.

Chancellor Scheidemann then began his address, speaking in a dramatic tone and in the manner of a German Shakespearean actor. He was impressive and effective and every point he made was greeted by applause, which began when he dramatically picked up a bound copy of the peace terms and declared:

"This book must not become the law book of the future."

The applause broke out again when the Chancellor declared that it would be blasphemy to compare the peace terms with the Wilson programme, and again when he painted a terrible picture of the future Germany if the peace terms were accepted. Scheidemann reached his climax when he declared the peace terms unacceptable and demanded to know whose hand would not wither in an attempt to sign the peace terms handed to Germany by the Allies.

That persistent reports of Scheidemann's hesitation and wavering as to just how far he would commit himself are not without some basis is seen in the fact that this declaration was climaxed by heavy blue pencilling from the typewritten copies given foreign correspondents, and which, at the last moment, through change of mind or influence, were brought in again. It is a fact that the Democratic

and Centrist Ministers are said to have threatened to retire from the Government if the Cabinet did not show itself firm for the rejection of the present draft of the treaty. This threat may have had something to do with the Chancellor's change of mind.

Whatever it may have been, the speakers of the other parties, including the Santa Clauslike Groeber for the Democrats and Hausmann for the Centrists, took up the refrain "unfulfillable, unendurable and unacceptable." Still others voiced a protest against the disposition of Danzig and Silesia, against the "Polish yoke" and the treatment of the Saar Valley, against "viciously annexed France."

In answer to President Wilson's speech in Paris wherein he was quoted

as speaking slightly and deprecatingly of German institutions and learning, the press has been reprinting extracts from the President's writings where in numerous places he extolled Germany, its people and learning.

Reports of the possibility of demonstrations caused Gen. Harries to issue an order this evening forbidding officers and men, whether in uniform or not, from appearing in the streets to-morrow. Major Bailey of Arizona came in from Danzig, and although in uniform and unable to speak a word of German said he met only with courtesy.

No developments are looked for until the Germans complete the working out of counter proposals upon the numerous points of which all the departments are working day and night.

## BOLSHEVISTS HERE PLOT NATION STRIKE

Are you reading Rheta Childe Dorr's astounding revelations of Red propaganda in America, the first article of which was published in THE EVENING MAIL on Wednesday, May 14?

Mrs. Dorr was in Petrograd during the revolution, and has investigated Bolshevism in New York with a background of wide knowledge and a complete mastery of the facts.

Read her article in to-day's Evening Mail on "WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?"

These stories are important to YOU. They tell the inside story of a hidden menace to American life and institutions.

How strong a foothold has Bolshevism in this country? Mrs. Dorr gives you the facts in her articles.

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## THE EVENING MAIL

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GLOBE Broadway & 13th St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. DEAR SHE A Good Fellow

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30 LIGHTNIN GAITY Broadway & 40th St. Mat. To-day. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT 2.30. COLEMAN SEATS AT 2.30. THE BETTER OLE

CONAN & HARRIS Broadway & 42nd St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. THE HENRY WIDOW

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LONGACRE Broadway & 42nd St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. THE FINEST OF MEN

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. DAVID BELASCO Broadway & 45th St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. DADDIES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8.30. Mat. To-morrow & Wed. 2.30. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

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